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U.S. 'BREAKING DOWN LAST BARRIERS' IN ARMS RACE

LD071540 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Common Sense Must Prevail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

In his yesterday's statement in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by U.S. Air Force, President Ronald Reagan, who had publicly reaffirmed a few days ago the refusal of the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and stop nuclear explosions, alleged that Washington's aim was "to set in train a process that, regarding limitations on nuclear testing, could markedly increase confidence and cooperation between our nations."

The Reagan administration has set itself the impossible task of convincing public opinion that the most dependable road toward nuclear arms reduction lies through their testing and deployment by the United States over an indefinitely long period of time. On paper Washington is for reducing nuclear arsenals, but in actual fact, it is breaking down the last barriers blocking the way of a relentless buildup of U.S. mass annihilation weapons, and refuses to make any specific practical gesture which could be regarded as a manifestation of the true desire of the United States to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

In the past four-and-a-half years the present U.S. Administration disrupted a series of negotiations on limiting the arms race -- on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on anti-satellite weapons, on arms trade, on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and others. Through Washington's fault the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms have been deadlocked. The United States has announced its refusal to ratify the signed SALT-2 Treaty, the 1974 treaty on the limitation on underground nuclear weapon tests, and the 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Now the United States announced that it is going to continue nuclear explosions, although in the opinion of an overwhelming majority of experts in all countries, their termination would be a dependable and simple step toward curbing the arms race.

Washington is trying to conceal the basic variance between the "peace" rhetoric of the present U.S. Administration and its practical actions which aggravate international tensions and intensify the arms race by an absurd propaganda story about "the reduction of arms" through their buildup by the United States.

In his statement in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima President Reagan described U.S. nuclear weapons as a guarantor of security and freedom and went right into inviting the Soviet Union "to work with us" on U.S. terms. One can imagine what a disastrous position our planet would find itself in, if the Soviet Union engaged in "disarmament" following Washington's recipes -- undercutting the existing treaties, placing weapons in space, relentlessly accelerating the production of nuclear arms and their testing, refusing to make the slightest gesture of good will with a view to lessening the danger of universal war.

The decision of the Soviet Union to stop nuclear explosions and the negative reaction of the United States to that exceptionally important gesture of good will on the part of the USSR come as a vivid demonstration of the difference in the stance of the two countries on questions of war and peace.

The Soviet Union hopes that common sense will prevail in Washington at long last and that after all the U.S. Administration will decide to discontinue nuclear explosions, thus, making its first step toward resolving the problem of nuclear arms for the good of the whole of mankind.

U.S. SDI 'BRAIN HUNT' TO HARM ALLIES' ECONOMIES

LD071514 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 7 TASS — By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

THE TIMES of London reports today that the U.S. embassy in Britain sent a letter to leading British scientists inviting them to take part in carrying out President Reagan's "star wars" program. Among the promises and assurances the embassy makes in the letter it mentions specific sums which the Pentagon allocated for the realization of different ideas linked with the development of a variety of weapons and means of their protection. This is nothing new for Washington to buy up brains. But the letter of the embassy demonstrates that the Washington administration is launching a large-scale "brain hunt" outside the United States in order to concentrate scientists on the early realization of space militarization programs. Groups of U.S. experts have already visited a number of countries to dispell fears of U.S. partners concerning the dangerous implications of the "star wars" program, or the "Strategic Defense Initiative", as it is called for camouflage. At the same time U.S. NATO allies and Japan are being lured by promises of vast economic benefits allegedly involved in efforts to give the United States space-weapons capability.

However, there are some very serious doubts concerning these promises. U.S. Western partners have no reason to trust Washington which always pursues its own self-serving interests everywhere. To hope that it will share the latest findings with its allies/rivals means to engage in wishful thinking. Canada's TORONTO STAR writes in this connection that the participation in President Reagan's space plan is not likely to yield much money or create many jobs. There is little hope that significant economic benefits will be derived from the plan, the paper stresses, while the impact on industry will be minimal.

The matter is that the Pentagon uses the "Strategic Defense Initiative" solely for the purpose of developing new types of weapons. That is why, as Robert Reich, political economist with Harvard University believes, prospects for commercial application of military technology (for civilian purposes) are narrowing down. The NEWSWEEK magazine admits that the military and the scientists pool their efforts primarily at arms development laboratories. As to the "Stratetic Defense Initiative", it opens such vast prospects that, as American physicist Lawrence West put it, the development of a number of new types of weapons is limited only by creative capabilities of researchers.

Hence, from the military point of view the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a step leading into an abyss.

Coming to think of the "economic benefits" promised by Washington, by ideas and technologies which after all may stem from the "star wars" program will surely benefit primarily the American monopolies. Western European and other companions will undoubtedly find themselves in an interior position, since the "brains" bought up by Washington will leave their "products" in the United States. It is natural that the "brain drain" will inevitably weaken the economies of those countries in general, for they will be unable to compete with the United States on a par. Americans do not bother to conceal that they are hunting for everything new, even if that damages the interests of their friends. James Abrahamson, the general in charge of the realization of the "star wars" program, told one of the committees of the Congress that the Washington administration was specially interested in diverse new equipment and technology which made it possible, as he put it, to react to rapidly changing requirements.

And these requirements are defined by the over-all military strategy aimed at attaining superiority over all potential adversaries and competitors of the United States.

ARMS CONTROL ASPECTS OF NIXON INTERVIEW ASSESSED

PM071630 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article: "View From the Nuclear Cave"]

[Text] There is no problem more urgent, task more important, nor concern more serious for all mankind than preventing nuclear war for the sake of preserving civilization and life itself on earth. And it is probably impossible to imagine a more oppressive burden of responsibility than to make the decision to resort to nuclear weapons in order to achieve the same end. It is impossible according to all the canons of law, morality, and good sense. But is it so in practice?

R. Nixon, as TIME magazine describes the atmosphere in which it interviewed the former U.S. president, "sits in a low-backed chair with his legs crossed on an ottoman," and talks about "the past 40 years of atomic diplomacy, as if playing an absent piano." He shares information, so to speak, at first hand, his hand, which, as we find out, repeatedly reached out toward the nuclear button but, for various reasons, did not press it. What sentiments motivate a leader at such a fatal moment, TIME inquires, what does he think when he is consumed by the ordeal of imposing on the world has own answer to the eternal question: To be or not to be? He wants as much as possible to resemble past models who claimed that a politician's heart is in his head. Pure calculation and no heart-searching, that, R. Nixon intimates, is how he was himself, and he recommends that others act similarly. That is style. A fashionable and almost typical style for present-day Washington. But not only style.

It should be recalled how in fall 1973 the same R. Nixon, at the peak of his presidental omnipotence, boasted to congressmen: "I can go into the next room, make a telephone call, and in 25 minutes 70 million people will be dead." That is character. It is also a specific philosphy proclaiming the principle: Might is right. U.S. rulers are prepared to take account of the rules of communal life, respect others' interests in some way, and take part in the joint constructive conditions of states only insofar as Washington lacks the ammunition to misbehave. It is as if its consciouness were frozen at the level described in a revelation by a British Tory of the thirties: "It would be naive to expect imperialism to pursue a nonimperialist policy."

But let us give R. Nixon his due. In form, substance, and generosity of self-revelation his TIME interview is worthy of note; if not in the United States itself, where official circles are not overly enamored of such emotional outpourings, at least abroad, where U.S. "atomic diplomacy" is applied.

Has the world become a safer place with the creation of nuclear weapons and after their utilization by Americans under the cover of World War II? In R. Nixon's opinion, it has. On what does he base that opinion? "He, the former president, believes that the bombing of Hiroshima not only brought nuclear weapons into international diplomacy but made the world take notice of America," TIME reports. "What he saw in Hiroshima was the source of national stature on a global scale, the onset of American maturity." U.S. might arose on the basis of the atomic yeast, how can there by any further discussion?

But "should the atom bomb have been used against Japan? There's no simple answer. General MacArthur thought it a tragedy that the bomb was exploded, believing that force should be used exclusively against military targets," R. Nixon notes.

And he immediately adds for "most readers" that "an invasion of the main (Japanese) islands would have cost at least a million American casualties and certainly more than a million Japanese would have died." Consequently, the deaths of "200,000" citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki saved "2 million" other lives.

Where do these figures come from? Since generals are being summoned as witnesses, we will venture to fill in some gaps left here and there by the writer of the interview. According to MacArthur's last reports, potential losses in a landing operation, if an invasion had been necessary after the USSR's entry into the war in the Far East, were estimated in summer 1945 at roughly 40,000 men. General Marshall talked of 100,000 Americans. H. Truman needed the atomic explosion over Japan first and foremost for political motives. Reducing the country's own losses was a secondary consideration. The explosion, Secretary of State J. Byrnes argued, was meant to make the Soviet Union "complaisant" and "more manageable" in Europe and ensure unquestioning acceptance of Washington's demands regarding the postwar world structure.

"The strategic bombing survey" conducted in the United States straight after the war, TIME says, commenting skeptically on R. Nixon's words, "showed that the atom bombing was not decisive in defeating Japan and in reality may even have strengthened its will to resist." They proved by using falsifications and juggling concepts that 500,000 Japanese (and not 200,000 as stated in the interview) had not been sacrificed in vain on the altar of U.S. "atomic diplomacy," and they did not correct their falsehood.

Against its will, "suddenly the United States was the most powerful country in the world," R. Nixon goes on, rewriting history. "From that time forward, whether we wanted to or not, we would have to play a major role in the world arena... The fact that the atom bomb made us a world power meant that we had to learn how to be one, and it is very difficult." The country's former vice president and president, who for almost 15 years took part in deciding its stance on questions of war and peace or decided it, claims that "the United States started using nuclear weapons as a diplomatic stick"...only in 1949.

But how can that be, if you don't mind my asking? What about the attempt at atomic extortion at Potsdam? In September 1945 J. Byrnes left for a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, the United States, Britain, France, and China in London "with the atom bomb in his pocket," which caused tense debate in the administration. But the protests of H. Stimson and other ministers were futile. H. Truman had in broad terms already decided the course he would take: As a nuclear monopolist, the United States would have to play the role of a world marshal (judicial official) and sheriff. And simultaneously that of judge. The president took the view that there was no point in negotiations. In early September 1945 he told J. Davis that the atom bomb was more important for preserving peace (on U.S. terms) than "all Byrnes' conferences."

Does R. Nixon not know this? Or is he perhaps trying to say that until the U.S. atomic monopoly was eliminated in 1949, the United States did not practice diplomacy at all? Until then "the difficult learning process" was confined to crude, undiplomatic attempts to ride roughshod over all and sundry and to draw up realistic options for the use of nuclear weapons. Unleashing the "cold war," Washington reckoned that the USSR would not have its own nuclear potential for 15-20 years, time enough to put an end to the Soviet Union as a state and a system. Digressing into diplomacy would serve no purpose, except perhaps as a sop to the allies and public opinion.

With reservations, we accept R. Nixon's thesis about 1949 being the starting point of "U.S. atomic diplomacy." What did this diplomacy consist of? Various examples are cited relating to different countries, regions, and situations, but the meaning is the same in all cases: blackmail. From veiled or transparent allusions to the intention to enlist the assistance of the atom to the placing of U.S. strategic forces on full combat alert. The ex-president describes this exercise as the use of nuclear weapons "at diplomatic level."

And he explains that a precondition of effectiveness was the "incontestable superiority" of the United States. As was the case during the Caribbean crisis when the Americans had a "15-to-1 advantage in strategic missiles," although the Pentagon and Washington propaganda were complaining in Congress and to the public that the United States "was lagging hopelessly behind" and that it had nothing with which to respond to the "Soviet threat." No president, not even an ex-president has ever gone on record so clearly about deliberate deception concerning figures relating to the correlation of forces.

By 1969 the situation had changed, R. Nixon observes. The United States had no choice but to officially admit the need for peaceful coexistence in the nuclear age. In particular, it signed an agreement with the USSR on averting nuclear war. Commitments are commitments, you can read between the lines of the interview, but nuclear diplomacy is something else. Even after this agreement had been concluded, the United States under Nixon brandished the nuclear stick on at least two occasions and, if it laid it down without undue noise, it was because one situation more or less defused itself, and in the case of Vietnam certain political circumstances proved embarrasing and moreover no suitable targets could be found which "could not have been dealt with equally effectively by means of conventional weapons."

So what is the upshot of all this? Is R. Nixon driven by the desire to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the neoconservative circles which sent him into political oblivion in 1974? I was no "appeaser," the retired president claims, I did not take the policy of detente or the arms control accords with the USSR too seriously. And he dissociates himself from what was probably the most worthwhile element in his career as a statesman, the one thing that Americans themselves will thank him for in the future. So far the United States has not done too well in learning to be a "world power," to use a phrase from the interview, and it is now going over the rudiments again. May it come to realize that it itself can have a better, more prosperous, and more tranquil life without the threats which it has created for 40 years for others and that it can get along with the surrounding world without strong-arm diplomacy, rather than merely acknowledging, as R. Nixon advises, that the concept of strikes against civilian population is "wrong from the moral viewpoint" and "shifting the emphasis from threats against the population to threats against the opponent's military potential."

WORLD OPINION MEASURING SOVIET, U.S. POLICIES

LD072200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The United States now finds itself facing a test in the eyes of public opinion. Indeed, official Washington claims that its goal is the destruction of nuclear weapons. In that case it would be logical to begin by halting the testing of such weapons. The halting of nuclear explosions would make it impossible for a new generation of these weapons, the third generation, as U.S. military figures call it, to appear on earth. What's more, existing weapons will also wither if they are not tested. A year ago antiwar organizations in the United States itself began a campaign for ending nuclear explosions from 6 August 1985, in other words the 40th anniversary of the first use of atomic weapons in war. Naturally these organizations are now applauding our country for announcing an end to tests from this date and they are awaiting a response from their own government.

The President found himself in a difficult position when a journalist at a news conference asked him the following question: Why can't we accept the Soviet leader's proposal and announce a joint moratorium of nuclear tests?

The President answered by saying that in this area we have to catch up with the Russians who deliberately proposed this moratorium to prevent us from catching up with them. That was how the President put it. As is his wont, the President was feigning weakness. This is yet another variation of the argument about lagging behind. But this time it sounds particularly unconvincing. After all, the American side has carried out one third more tests. The U.S. military are entitled to be annoyed at their commander in chief, a position given to the President under the constitution. They are entitled to be annoyed because he is saying that even though they have carried out more tests, they have contrived to fall behind.

Clearly, this is a case of wanting to overtake rather than needing to catch up. Other questions were asked at the news conference. This led to a report to the effect that after the United States completed its tests, it would allegedly be willing to join in the moratorium. News agencies disseminated this news throughout the world, describing it as some sort of change in the U.S. position.

But at the news conference itself the President was asked whether a date had been set for ending the U.S. tests, in a year's time for example. And Reagan twice said: I don't know, I don't know. That was the declaration made by the commander in chief. But one conclusion speaks for itself. The President mentioned the Midgetman missile. They intend to test it until the end of the 1980's. By that time the "star wars" program will be reaching fruition. So, U.S. readiness to go along with a future moratorium is being postponed until the cows come home, as the saying goes.

After the news conference, the White House issued a correction to the prouncements made by its incumbent, a correction to the effect that no change had taken place in the U.S. position. The journalists had simply gotten the wrong impression.

So, one can draw the following conclusion. The United States has not passed the test of tests. French explosions can be expected. Soon there will have been 900 of them. Not even the colossal political cost of this insane nuclear passion is halting Washington. After all, world public opinion is comparing the Soviet position and the U.S. position. And the comparison shows who the trailblazer in the arms race is. And, on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings, public opinion is condemning America, not just for the original bombing of Hiroshima but for the further improvement and refinement of weapons for future Hiroshimas.

CASTRO APPLAUDS NUCLEAR MORATORIUM INITIATIVE

LD061241 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, August 6 TASS — The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro described the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally all nuclear explosions starting August 6, 1985 as an important step in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace. Speaking at a press conference here, he said that any measure leading to the strengthening of peace and relaxation of international tension was of much importance. The Soviet Union's decision is new evidence of its good will, the Cuban leader stressed. But the United States remains deaf to this call.

WEST'S STANCE AT OTTAWA RIGHTS FORUM CRITICIZED

PM031622 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 30, Jul 85 pp 5-7

[Sergey Kondrashov article: "Human Rights: Double Standard"]

[Text] The Western mass media continue to comment on the six-week conference of human rights experts from 33 European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, which was held in Ottawa in May-June on the decision of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the Helsinki conference participating states. The experts were to discuss all aspects of human rights and basic freedoms as set out by the Helsinki Final Act, signed nearly a decade ago, on August 1, 1975.

This document is certainly worth recalling today if we are to see the results of the Ottawa conference in their true perspective. As the political, legal, moral and ethical principles underlying cooperation among states with different systems were taking shape ten years ago, the high representatives of 35 countries believed they should contribute "to the development of better and closer relations among them in all fields and thus to overcoming the confrontation stemming from the character of their past relations, and to better mutual understanding."

In the light of this, the participants in the Ottawa conference proposed an exchange of experience gained in promoting human rights. This was the first such exchange ever. On the eve of the conference many were inclined to scepticism, because at the Belgrade and Madrid meetings the NATO member states, the United States above all, had interfered with fruitful discussions in this field and on a number of occasions had provoked confrontation contrary to the commonly professed intention of strengthening and deepening detente.

Special urgency was lent to the Ottawa forum by the current situation in the West, where the onslaught on the working people's socioeconomic rights is mounting, living standards are going down, and confidence in the morrow is dwindling. More and more people -- young, in particular -- are finding themselves out of work. Disgraceful phenomena, such as racism and racial discrimination, the infringement of the rights of ethnic groups and foreign workers, are still very much inevidence in many capitalist countries. Hundreds of thousands of people have no roofs over their heads. These and many other problems are of great concern to the world public.

The delegations from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries delivered reports on their achievements in promoting human righs, which are guaranteed by the practical activities of state and public organizations and, what is most important, are enshrined in our legislation.

Representatives of the United States, Britain and certain other NATO countries took a different stand. At the very first sessions the U.S. delegation tried to interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs and assume the role of arbitrator on human rights. This was so glaringly at variance with the gross and massive violations of human rights in the United States itself, that the American representative was finally compelled, under the pressure of facts, to own up to unemployment, racial discrimination, anti-Semitism and the infringement of the American Indians' rights in his country.

Trying to whitewash the situation in their country, Washington's representative uttered a lot of fine-sounding words about what the Reagan administration and charity organizations were doing to help the Indians.

But they never succeeded in explaining why the Indians and Negroes are the hardest hit by unemployment, why their life expectancy is so much shorter than the whites', and why racism is so tenacious in America. While the conference was in progress, news came in from Philadelphia about how the police there had dropped a bomb on a house in which a militant sect had barricaded itself. The explosion caused fires which gutted another 60 houses. Many local residents, women and children included, were burned alive. The police and the city fathers tried in vain to justify this savage act. The bombing of a Negro neighbourhood in peace-time was a vivid illustration of the civil rights situation in the United States.

From the very first sessions in Ottawa it became clear that what the U.S. representatives wanted was not to have a businesslike discussion, but to impose on the conference a scenario of their own, which had nothing to do either with human rights, or with their protection. The American delegation concentrated on dissociating civil rights from the contemporary international situation and from the dangers the nuclear arms race is fraught with. Washington doggedly refuses to admit that the No. 1 human right -- the right to live in peace and freedom -- requires nuclear conflict to be prevented and the policy of confrontation denounced. This is what European and world history teaches us. But the U.S. representatives proved deaf to its lessons.

Washington took an unusual approach to the principles guiding relations between states that were worked out in Helsinki, and specifically to the principles of sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty and non-intervention in other countries' internal affairs, to the interconnection between these principles, on the one hand, and human rights and basic freedoms, on the other. Over the past few years, the Western mass media have tried to hush up the interconnection between these principles, if not to bury them altogether (something they are not in a position to do). And this in spite of the Final Act's clear-cut statement that "all the principles set forth above are of primary significance and, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others."

At the Ottawa conference the American representatives claimed, contrary to the Final Act, that the observance of human rights and basic freedoms had nothing to do with the principle of sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, or with the principle of non-intervention in other countries' internal affairs.

The delegations from the socialist countries delivered a resolute rebuff to all the attempts to distort the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. They reminded those present of the important provision of the first principle formulated in the document, which says that the participating states "will also respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations."

The American delegation suggested an agreement on monitoring court trials in other countries -- in other words, on openly interfering in the prerogatives of other countries' courts of law, in their legal procedure, in their internal affairs. While referring, time and time again, to the independence and sovereignty of the law courts and judges in the United States, Washington's representatives stubbornly refused, for some reason, to recognize the sovereignty of the courts of law and judges in other countries.

The American side kept silent about the numerous frame-up trials of civil rights fighters and dissidents in the U.S.A., but showed amazing concern for the criminals and renegades in other countries who are held liable for their anti-social activity.

The conference had no sympathy with Washington's attempts to divert discussion from truly topical issues. One or two delegations which supported the U.S. representatives were finally compelled to admit, under the pressure of facts, striking violations of human rights in their own countries.

The U.S. position was a classical example of the double standard it applies to its own and others' actions. It would be worth recalling here that as distinct from the majority of the Ottawa conference participating states, the U.S.A. still has not ratified most international documents on human rights, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. U.S. Ambassador Schifter indicated the importance of the observance of these covenants by all countries, but was compelled to admit, nevertheless, that the U.S.A. was not going to ratify these international documents in the immediate future.

The delegations from the socialist countries declared in no uncertain terms that the double standard being applied by the U.S.A. to international obligations on human rights was incompatible with international cooperation in this field, and would seriously impede such cooperation in the future. Many still remember clearly the unceremoniousness and brutal force which the American Administration used to crush the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization. As a result of the President's sanctions, the organization was disbanded, and its members stayed jobless for a long time. For many years now, U.S. government departments have been interfering with contacts between the trade unions and public figures of the U.S.A. and socialist countries. Nevertheless, at the Ottawa conference the U.S. delegation and representatives from other NATO countries submitted, without batting an eyelid, a proposal for direct contacts and links between trade unions.

Can Washington be relied upon to regard these and other proposals as binding on itself, as well as on others? The American delegation's behavior at the conference offers no promise of that. For as long as the Reagan administration applies its double standards, cooperation in the field of human rights and basic freedoms will be seriously handicapped. The American delegation ran no risks in supporting other countries' proposals for measures which are out of keeping with U.S. practices: under the U.S. Constitution, an American signature on an international agreement comes into force only after the agreement is ratified by the Senate.

Most of the initiatives put forward by the NATO delegations had the purpose of removing the legal and administrative barriers in the way of their interference in other countries' internal affairs, or, in other words, of violating the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The socialist countries took an entirely different stand. They suggested that cooperation in human rights be made conditional on all the conference participants pledging not to spread the ideological differences between states with different social systems (including human rights issues) to interstate relations. Guarantees that the main human right -- the right to live in peace and freedom -- will be observed should be the essential prerequisite for such cooperation, which would contribute to the cause of peace, security and justice.

The delegations from Hungary, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia submitted a proposal that the conference participants should not try to use the human rights and basic freedoms issues to kindle feuding and hatred between nations, to build up international tension and interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs.

The Bulgarian delegation submitted a draft recommendation that would put an end to discrimination against women, and would ensure their equal participation with men in the political, economic, social and cultural life of society. Similar proposals were made by the delegations of Romania, Austria and Sweden.

The Polish delegation made an appeal to ratify the international covenants on human rights without delay. It demanded that any reservations some states might have with regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which concerns the outlawing of war propaganda in whatever form, with a view to consolidating the No. 1 human right -- the right to live in peace -- should be dropped.

The delegation from the GDR stressed the need to guarantee the equal right of all citizens to education, and voiced its profound concern over the fact that in certain countries many people cannot afford medical aid and normal conditions for health building and recuperation. The GDR representatives suggested a provision guaranteeing the right of every person to the highest possible standard of medical care. In another proposal, the GDR delegation pointed out that in some countries with high living standards, where more than enough food and other products are produced, poverty and starvation are becoming increasingly widespread. It called on these states to take every step to fight poverty and starvation.

The delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia came up with proposals guaranteeing the right to work as a right that is essential to the development of the individual.

Voicing the opinion of the conference participants, the Bulgarian delegation pointed out the urgent need to abolish racism and race discrimination, and called upon the states which had not yet joined the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so.

Having reminded the conference of the untold suffering and death of millions of victims of nazism and fascism, the representatives of Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia suggested a recommendation speaking of the incompatibility of nazism and fascism with human rights and basic freedoms, and called upon the participating states to take political, administrative and legal steps to prevent the resurgence of fascism and nazism in whatever form. A special session of experts was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism.

The Romanian delegation stressed the importance of international solidarity and of efforts to attain the objectives proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act.

Yugoslavia made a number of proposals concerning the important problem of the rights of immigrant workers in Europe.

All these and other initiatives provided solid groundwork for conclusions and recommendations. A group of delegations from the socialist countries submitted a draft final document. Its adoption was prevented, however, by the stubborn unwillingness of the NATO countries' delegations to have in it a balanced approach to socio-economic, civil, political and cultural human rights and basic freedoms.

The obstructionist tactics used by the U.S.A and some of its allies could not but influence the progress and results of the conference.

This did not prevent the USSR and other socialist countries, however, from fully setting out their views on the problems raised in Ottawa. Their well-substantiated proposals constituted a weighty contribution to the progress of dialogue in the field of human rights. The Ottawa conference has shown that an exchange of opinions and cooperation in this field is possible only if the U.S.A. renounces its claims to a special role, and respects the views and interests of other countries, the socialist ones in particular.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES SRV, CANADIAN POLITICIANS

PM011519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] On 30 July L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, had a meeting with Phan Anh, chairman of the SRV Parliamentary Group.

During the friendly talk, questions of deepening cooperation between the parliaments of the two fraternal states and ways to further improve cooperation were discussed.

The same day L.N. Tolkunov had a talk with E. Broadbent, leader of Canada's New Domestic Party. The guest was acquainted with the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and the Soviet Union's position on a number of key international problems.

TASS CITES WEINBERGER REMARKS ON NEW ZEALAND

LD071750 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 7 TASS -- The recent interview given by U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger is assessed here as a direct attempt at interference in New Zealand's domestic affairs.

The Pentagon chief said, specifically, that the "New Zealand people" can stop the plans of the government which intends to introduce legislation that bans nuclear warships from the country's ports.

It is stressed here that the American defence secretary's latest remarks were openly instigatory, and constituted Washington's fresh attempts to exert pressure on the New Zealand Government with a view to forcing it to abandon the plans to endorse legislatively the country's non-nuclear status.

COMMENTARY VIEWS WHITEHEAD'S MIDEAST TOUR

OW070947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] Yet another high-ranking American visitor, U.S. Assistant [pomoshchnik] Secretary of State Whitehead, has left for a tour of the Middle East countries. Our commentary follows:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades: The official purpose of the White House emissary's visit to the Middle East is to study the situation in the region. What has changed recently in the Asia Minor subcontinent? What problems of the region, which has been declared a zone of U.S. strategic interests, have not yet been studied by Washington?

The subject matter of the talks that Whitehead has already had with the highest leaders of Jordan and Egypt provides the answer to these questions. These were preparations for a meeting between a U.S. delegation and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to discuss ways and possibilities of settling Middle East problems. What comes to mind is that it was by no means curiosity that prompted the trip of the second-ranking person in the U.S. State Department. The reason was the profound concern of the White House in connection with the steadfast and principled position on this question adopted by the majority of Arab states.

They declared: No separate deals. The Palestinian people must gain statehood and sovereignty without any conditions or stipulations. So Whitehead set out for Amman, Cairo, and Tel Aviv to select candidates from the conciliatory circles of certain Arab leaders and persons of the Palestinian movement to take part in the talks.

The behind-the-scenes intrigues of Washington's emissary are already being duly assessed in the Arab world, and it looks like another attempt to persuade Arabs to capitulate and betray the just cause of the Palestinian people. That is precisely how the majority of states of the Middle East region has assessed this latest visit by Whitehead.

AVIATION WEEK CITED ON SHUTTLE SDI EXPERIMENTS

LD071249 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The American space shuttle "Challenger" has ended another flight. During the mission there were some technical breakdowns and the crew was unable to carry out part of the assignment.

The American magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY pointed out that some of the experiments carried out by the crew are very important for developing strike space weapons.

COSMONAUT ATTACKS U.S. PLANS TO MILITARIZE SPACE

LD071015 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Evil Plans Must be Thwarted" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7 TASS -- "A mortal danger may come to haunt every country in any part of the world and every city if the U.S. Administration carries through its plans to station weapons in space," TASS has been told by Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Aksenov.

We know, he explained, that air space is divided between countries and that a foreign plane can enter national air space only with the permission of the country concerned. This sovereign air space extends 100 kilometres upwards, and higher on begins space, which is not divided by borders or controlled by nations. It is there, some 100 kilometres over any sovereign territory, that new weapons, including nuclear ones, are going to be deployed. Not only cities and villages but even individual buildings are visible from space and can become at any moment targets for destruction.

I cannot understand the way of thinking of people who, despite the huge nuclear arms arsenals already stockpiled, are seeking to introduce new weapons of mass destruction, Vladimir Aksenov continued. Are they ultimate egoists? Are they disregarding everything in their lust for profits from new military orders? Are they possessed with the mad illusory hope of achieving military-strategic superiority? Whatever their motives, their plans are criminal as they pose a threat to mankind.

We people living in the country which is firmly and consistently working for peace and disarmament are outraged and worried by these plans, the cosmonaut stressed. This worry is manifest in thousands of letters and telegrams received by the Soviet peace foundation, which finances the movement of Soviet peace campaigners and their anti-war actions. More than 90 million Soviet citizens contribute to the foundation. I can say as the foundation's deputy chairman that Soviet people have now stepped up their protests against the militarisation of space. They believe that reason will gain the upper hand and that evil plans can yet be thwarted.

KORNILOV ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

PM071505 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 7 August 1985 First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word Yuriy Kornilov article entitled "Alliance of Bombs and Dollars." The article, carried under the "Weapon of Truth" rubric, emphasizes the alleged link between California arms companies and members of the present U.S. Administration. It claims that "not only the administration but also a considerable section of the U.S. Congress are linked either directly or indirectly with the military business and the 'arms manufacturers.'" The article notes that "in addition to the military-industrial corporations, the military, and above all the Pentagon, that headquarters of the 'hawks of war,' also serve to generate militarism in the United States."

Kornilov asserts that "sinister alliance" of weapons and profits has led to the "formation in the United States of a mighty military-industrial complex directly interested in ensuring that world tension not only does not fall but, on the contrary, increases." Kornilov notes how the U.S. military budget has increased by 40 percent since 1980, but also notes that there is an "ever-increasing number of politicians and public figures in the country who are aware of the danger and perniciousness of the administration's course." He concludes by agreeing with the view, contained in the Communist Party of the United States program, that the military-industrial complex is "the most sinister component of state monopoly capitalism."

TASS ON USIA FUNDS FOR ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

LD070933 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, Aug 7 (TASS) -- According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST the U.S. Congress has passed an amendment to the bill on appropriations to the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) for the 1986 fiscal year providing for the appropriation of half a million dollars for the training of Afghan rebels in propaganda methods. Senator Gordon Humphrey (Republican, New Hampshire) said that this money should be spent on the production by anti-Afghan rebels jointly with USIA experts of films and other propaganda stuff for the subsequent use by U.S. television companies.

In stepping up the undeclared war against people's Afghanistan, Washington accompanies it with acts of ideological subversion against the young republic. According to the American press, the U.S. Congress has adopted several amendments in order to whip up the anti-Afghan psychological war and spread misinformation and lies about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

COMMENTARY NOTES U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

LD072040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that new -- the third this year -- maneuvers of warships of the American Second Fleet, with the participation of the naval forces of Great Britain and the Netherlands, will begin in the area of the Caribbean on 13 August. Here is a Mayak commentary: at the microphone is Nikolay Agayants:

Just think, hardly a day passes without a report about the latest provocative games being arranged by the Pentagon brasshats in various parts of the globe. Either it is joint American-Japanese maneuvers where the tactics of protecting the international straits are worked out, or it is the large-scale "Bright Star" exercises in which, apart from the ubiquitous Yankees, the armed forces of Egypt and Somalia have been drawn, or it is some NATO training exercise in the struggle against terrorism. But more often, the United States is flexing its muscles close to Nicaragua, pursuing the perfectly clear objective of intimidating the people of Sandino and breaking down their will and determination to uphold the gains of the revolution.

And so it is now, an armada of U.S. warships -- 19 in all -- headed by the aircraft-carrier Coral Sea, together with British and Netherlands missile frigates, is heading for the coast of Central America. As announced at the headquarters of the U.S. Second Fleet in Norfolk, the program of maneuvers includes carrying out strikes on targets on land, sea and under water, and also testing methods of waging so-called electronic warfare.

Clearly all this provocatives intrigue is merely an integral part of the United States' unceasing attempts to put military pressure on the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, which are not to the White House's liking. I would like to add to what has been said that maneuvers under the codename "Ocean Safari-85" will be held in the Atlantic from 28 August to 20 September. Taking part will be over 160 vessels of the navies of the U.S. and the member-countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc -- submarines, aircraft, transport ships, Marines, and all that sort of thing.

All these unceasing military games are importunate saber-rattling, testimony to the fact that Washington not only does not intend to renounce its policy of blackmail and threats to other states and peoples, but is stepping it up in every way, striving to turn this dangerous course into general practice.

BOVIN INTRODUCES FILM ON U.S. LIBERTIES

LD072053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Central Television today begins a feature film in three parts -- "Document R" -- based on a story of the same name by Irving Wallace. The film was made at the Belarusfilm studio for the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in 1985. An introduction is provided by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin:

Hello, Comrades! In a few minutes you will see the premiere of the feature film "Document R." The makers of the film asked me to say a few words of introduction to make things clear, so to speak. I shall perhaps begin with the fact that it is in everyone's nature to think about the future, both the future awaiting mankind, and the future facing their country and society. Naturally, the Americans, too, think about the future. What lies in wait for America? That question is discussed in various levels, and the answers given to it are varied. After all, our forecasts, the pictures of the future that we draw, depend on how we view the present and how we assess the trends in social development today. And among the American ideas about the future of America there figure prominently quite gloomy forecasts boiling down to the collapse and ruin of bourgeois democracy and its replacement by various types of totalitarian, dictatorial regimes. Just remember Jack London's "Iron Heel." Since then there has been more than one such prophecy. And the novel by Wallace, this "Document R," which is the main subject line of the film, is in the same line, the same rank. So we shall be seeing one of the versions of the future of America about which the Americans themselves speak and write.

In the film, the action takes place around the 35th Amendment to the Constitution. I will explain what that means, comrades. The U.S. Constitution itself is a very laconic document containing just seven Articles. The Constitution was subsequently developed by the adoption of amendments to it, and for an amendment to come into force it had to be ratified by two-thirds of the states of America. The first 10 Amendments to the Constitution, which in fact is what the film is about, came into force in December 1791. Their contents are the basic democratic rights... for example the freedom of religious faith -- plus specifically American things such as the right to possess and carry weapons. It is these 10 Amendments that form the so-called "Bill of Rights." In real life, which is split apart by social antagonisms, the class struggle, and inequality the ruling groups try to emasculate those rights and deprive them of real content.

Nonetheless, despite its largely formal nature, the Bill of Rights operates to preserve the bourgeois democratic freedoms and the bourgeois democratic traditions. Therefore, the coming to power, legally, of ultra-rightwingers, which is what the film will portray, requires that the Bill of Rights be frozen -- which is what happens in Wallace's novel -- and this is what the 35th Amendment is aimed at. Incidentally, only 26 amendments have been passed to date, so the number 35 means that it is in the future.

And one last thing. There is the legitimate question of how likely it is that we will see such developments, or similar ones. I cannot give an unequivocal answer to that question. One would like to hope that the Americans will bypass this ordeal. But on the other hand, if there was a Senator McCarthy -- of whom you have heard -- then why should there not appear an FBI director called (Tabin), whom you will see? Last year, the U.S. press published all sorts of reports about a top-secret directive from the President dated 5 April providing for the construction of 10 giant concentration camps in various parts of the United States, each one designed to hold 25,000 unreliables. Things like that. And the universal computer surveillance that the Americans themselves write about has long been a reality. So the Americans do have something to think about and something to be concerned about. The rest, comrades, you will see on your screens.

HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI BOMBS 'POLITICAL DECISION'

LD020854 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reporting.

The U.S. Administration deliberately resorted to an outright lie to justify the barbaric atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is the conclusion made by American researchers Arjun Makhijani and John Kelly in their report "Target: Japan the Decision to Bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki." The report is based on the analysis of confidential U.S. war-time documents.

The report stressed that there was no military necessity to use the atom bomb against Japan at the time when the defeat of Japanese militarists was in essence predetermined. And the U.S. leadership understood that only too well. The authors of the report note that the decision on the first use of an unprecedentedly potent weapon of mass annihilation was dictated solely by political considerations -- the desire to demonstrate the military might of the United States.

The United States was determined to put to use the atom bombs and options of doing without such weapons were never seriously considered, John Kelly, one of the authors of the report, editor of the NATIONAL REPORTER magazine, told a news conference here.

DPRK PROPOSES JOINT SEOUL-PYONGYANG OLYMPICS

LD071446 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Important Initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 TASS -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has officially come up with an initiative connected with the venue of the 24th Olympic Games.

The Vice-Premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Chong Chun-ki has made a statement for the press which says that it would be expedient to hold the 24th Olympic simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul under the name "The Korean Olympics" or "the Korean Pyongyang-Seoul Olympics." Korean athletes both from the North and from the South could take part in the games as a united team.

In the opinion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this solution to the problem would promote the successful holding of the coming Olympics and would contribute toward an early peaceful unification of Korea.

U.S. SR-71 INFILTRATES DPRK AIRSPACE NEAR KOSONG

PM081043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

["Invaded DPRK Airspace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] An American high-flying surveillance plane, SR-71, intruded into the airspace of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea east of Kosong, the Central Telegraph Agency of Korea reported.

15 reconnaissance flights by American planes were registered since the beginning of July this year, which leads to higher tensions in the Korean peninsula.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM061035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Pak Song-Chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on the way to and from Peru.

The delegation was met and seen off by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials, as well as Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT, 4 CREW MEMBERS RELEASED

OW071331 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1239 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From "News Center 9" program]

[Text] A fishing boat, the No 21 Yoshibito-Maru of Rausu in Hokkaido, was captured and detained by the Soviet Union on 27 July. Its four crew members have been released and will return to Rausu port this evening.

According to a message received by the Rausu Fishery radio station, the four crew members, together with the boat, were released by the Soviet side at Anama Bay of Shikotan island at 1100 Japan Standard Time [0200 GMT] this morning. They are now on their way back home and are expected to return to Rausu Port at around 1000 [1300 GMT] this evening.

The No 21 Yoshibito-Maru was captured by the Soviets while operating off the coast of Kunajiri Island for intruding into Soviet territorial waters and carrying out illegal operations.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ARRIVES FOR VACATION

LD062152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a vacation.

CLASHES IN PAKISTANI CITY ATTRIBUTED TO CIA

LD071716 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 7 TASS -- The newspaper PATRIOT reports, quoting a statement made by a group of leading figures of Pakistani Shiites, that recent religious and communal clashes in the city of Quetta in which tens of people were killed and hundreds arrested were provoked by agents of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA and the local secret police needed that provocation, says Gaus Baksh Bizenjo, a prominent political figure of Pakistan, to give the ruling pro-American regime of Ziaul Haq a pretext for prolonging the military rule and toughening reprisals in the country.

DRA PROTESTS 'FRG INTERFERENCE,' REBEL SUPPORT

LD070929 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 7 TASS -- The charge d'affaires of the FRG to Afghanistan has been summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry, where he was declared a strong protest over Bonn's repeated interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan.

It was pointed out that despite a number of warnings about the FRG's hostile actions against Afghanistan, such actions far from ending, have, on the contrary, become more frequent. Facts indicate that the FRG authorities send into the DRA's territory its agents, who participate in criminal actions of counterrevolutionary gangs and carry out espionage missions and upon returning to the FRG spread lies and slanders about the situation in Afghanistan. An example of such activities are those of Juergen Todenhoefer, an FRG Bundestag deputy.

Recently three agents from the FRG unlawfully penetrated Afghanistan's territory. They prepared a slanderous television programme with the participation of counterrevolutionaries, in which they not only spread lies about the revolution in the DRA, but also tried to distort the essence of the internationalist aid rendered to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union. Thus the FRG authorities have once again demonstrated their hostile attitude to Afghanistan and their anti-Sovietism.

All this is convincing evidence of the fact that the FRG ruling circles following into the footsteps of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the USA, support the criminal activities of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The FRG charge d'affairs was told that this policy is in conflict with the generally recognised norms of international law. It can in no way contribute towards preserving normal relations between the two countries and a political settlement around Afghanistan.

The DRA Foreign Ministry demanded that the FRG immediately end hostile actions against Democratic Afghanistan.

SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION GROWS

LD071745 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 7 TASS -- Trade and economic cooperation is one of the main spheres of Soviet-Indian interstate relations. India is the largest trading partner of the USSR among the developing nations.

Last year the volume of bilateral trade reached 2.8 billion roubles. Indexes for the first three months of the current year show further expansion of Soviet-Indian goods exchange. They increased by more than 130 million roubles as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Both sides pay much attention to cooperation in the building of industrial projects. The metallurgical complexes in Bhilai and Bokaro, aluminium works in Korbe and more than 70 Indian economic projects were built jointly by the two countries.

At present, work is practically finished on increasing the annual capacity of the Bokaro complex to four million tons and work is under way to bring the capacity of the Bhilai works to the same level.

Under a recently signed contract, Soviet organizations will take part in increasing the annual capacity of metallurgical mill in Visakhapatnam to 3.4 million tons. Both countries will cooperate in building a 1,200 mgt thermal power station "Vindyachal". Talks are under way over possible cooperation in the building of a bauxite mining complex.

Trade and economic relations between the USSR and India are based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality. Thus, the sides attach much attention to the development of production cooperation. For example, machine building enterprises in Ranchi, Hardwar and Durgapur were built in India with Soviet technical assistance. The Soviet Union supplies on a regular basis complete sets of spares and parts. The Soviet Union in its turn buys the products of this enterprises to either meet the needs of the Soviet economy or to use them in building industrial projects in third countries. In the past years the volume of the purchases ran into tens of thousands of tons.

SOVIET, INDIAN DIPLOMATS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

LD071245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Delhi, 7 Aug (TASS) -- Political consultations took place here on 5-6 August between representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and India on questions of the agenda for the 40th UN General Assembly session and the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

INDIAN-AFGHAN JOINT COMMISSION MEETS IN INDIA

PM071435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Along the Path of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Aug (TASS) -- A session of a joint Indian-Afghan commission has opened in the Indian capital. The DRA delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, and the Indian delegation by Khurshid Alam Khan, minister of state for external affairs. The sides will sign a number of agreements aimed at expanding economic, scientific, technical, trade, and cultural cooperation.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES BURMESE ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK071344 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After going through the reports of Western media on the Fifth Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Congress, it has become evident that certain circles are still trying to refute the progressive path chosen by Burma. Particularly, they preach with certainty that Burma only invited economic woes when it nationalized all foreign interests in the country. They also offer a suggestion that the only way for Burma to correct the situation is to seek assistance from Western countries and financial institutions.

It is apparent that those who made this proposal never took the time to review the economic situation in Burma. They seem to have ignored the publicly released documents pertaining to the current party congress and the key guidelines of the Fifth 4-Year Plan aimed at economic progress. The problems and difficulties being encountered are openly discussed in these papers, as are the ways to overcome these shortcomings. There should not be any doubt that these people only bear a grudge against and have only ill-will towards the Burmese people because they exaggerate the Burmese economic woes while completely ignoring the irrefutable successes scored by the country. For example, Western news reports fail to mention the results of the almost completed Fourth 4-Year Plan under which the planned targets in the areas of forestry, mining, and livestock breeding and fisheries.

As discussed at the Fifth Party Congress, the growth rate of the national production is well above the targeted figures of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan. It is indeed evident why the Western news media is intentionally keeping silent about the rising living standard of the Burmese people, the success of the literacy campaign, the progress made in the public health drive, and other areas. The correct and obvious way to report is about the progress and constructive change as stated earlier, for instance, about the progressive socioeconomic reforms undertaken after 1962 after putting an end to the foreign companies that were manipulating the state economy according to their whims and fancies and were shamelessly exploiting the Burmese people.

Those who are blindly advocating the idea that only Western financial assistance can solve all problems are only thinking of returning to the pre-1962 system. Facts have shown from the experience of many developing countries, including Burma, that accepting such assistance cannot help overcome the difficulties resulting from colonialism. In fact, even new problems of serious concern can arise from it. For instance, Burma today has a foreign debt of more than $2 billion. In the not too distant future, the grace period will be over for interest payments on several loans. Burma is spending one-third of its export earnings to pay interest and foreign debt servicing. Prospects are not very bright in the Western market for Burmese exports like rice, and prices of its exports are falling. At the same time, the prices of imported industrial goods are rising. The situation may make Burma rely more on new foreign loans, and make it sink deeper in the quagmire of debts. Western circles are taking advantage of this situation to impose their ways on Burma.

However, it is the conviction in Burma not to accept such economic systems.

As firmly stated by the delegates attending the Fifth Party Congress and from the papers released, Burma intends mainly to increase investments at home and develop its energy and mineral resources, to diversify export commodities since export is the sole source of foreign exchange, and to increase production. The Burmese people believe that these are the only ways to ensure economic independence and to prevent foreign manipulation of the country's economy.

As stated in the Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines, the state will cooperate with foreign governments and foreign financial institutions in many areas, but such cooperation should be mutually beneficial and must not have a negative effect on the socialist system and economy. This is clearly stipulated in the guidelines. This indeed is a very clear answer to those people who still have doubts about the path Burma chose some 20 years ago.

VNA CITED ON PRC-SRV BORDER INCIDENTS

PM071333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chinese Provocations on Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug -- As the Vietnamese News Agency reports, during the period 1 through 31 July on the SRV's northern border the Chinese side repeatedly shelled the border regions of the Vietnamese provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and others. Under cover of artillery fire, attempts were made to infiltrate Vietnamese territory. These attempts were resolutely halted by the SRV Armed Forces.

The agency also reports that the Chinese side is planting floating mines in the border rivers, which are being carried across to Vietnamese territory with the current. Recently, there have been cases of civilians, chiefly fishermen, blowing themselves up on Chinese mines.

SOVIET, VIETNAMESE YOUTH SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

OW062038 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] During the Moscow youth festival, the delegations of the All-Union Komsomol and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union signed a program of cooperation for 1986-90.

The implementation of this program will practically contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendship and expanding the comprehensive cooperation relations between the Soviet and Vietnamese youth organizations.

NEW WARSAW PACT OFFICER RECEIVED IN CSSR

LD072011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Lieutenant General Georgiy Vasilyevich Chuyko, representative of the Joint High Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the Slovak SR, in connection with his departure from Czechoslovakia. Present at the meeting was Ladislav Sadovsky, departmental head of the CPSL Central Committee.

At the same time, Miloslav Hruskovic also received Lieutenant General Vasiliy Ivanovich (Kobzarev) on the occasion of his assuming the above post.

The Soviet representatives were also received by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Jaroslav Kansky, Slovak deputy premier.

USSR, ROMANIAN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Romanian Foreign Ministries have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania.

The USSR Foreign Ministry's telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop for the sake of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and in the interests of strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion and the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry expresses the conviction that, acting in the spirit and on the basis of accords between the two countries' leaders and the principles of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the friendship and all-around cooperation between Romania and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Stukalin Gives Luncheon

PM071213 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Stukalin has given a luncheon for T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and Romanian Embassy staffers which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA CITES TURKISH EDITORIAL ON SOVIET AID

LD050647 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 5 Aug 85

["Significance of the USSR Assistance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- The economic policy of Western countries vis-a-vis Turkey is geared to their purely selfish aims, says a commentary published by the newspaper MILLIYET. The commentary is set forth in PRAVDA by its correspondent in Ankara Aleksandr Filippov. This manifests itself most vividly in the actions of the Washington-controlled International Monetary Fund, the Common Market and other Western organizations which disregard Turkey's interests.

Turkey's Western partners which have assumed an unfriendly stand on the key problems of economic coopeation are trying at the same time to impose upon us the idea that Russians are allegedly putting a spoke in the wheel of Turkish economy, the newspaper writes further. Such allegations are absolutely groundless, MILLIYET stresses.

It is known the world over that it is with the help of Soviet credits and with Soviet technical and economic assistance that Turkey has built major industrial projects of the national economy in whose construction Western powers flatly refused to take part.

PRESIDIUM, ICELAND EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON HOLIDAY

LD071946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Mrs Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland, in which on the occasion of her country's national day it conveys congratulations and good wishes for successes and happiness, and also for the prosperity and well-being of the Icelandic people.

In her telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Finnbogadottir expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS GREETINGS TO MEETING

PM070923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

["To the Participants in the Eighth Meeting of Representatives of Twin Towns in the USSR and Finland" -- headline]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers cordially greets the participants in the Eighth Meeting of Representatives of Twin Towns in the USSR and Finland, which is opening in Lahti today.

Your meeting is taking place at a special time. This year the whole of progressive mankind marks the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The 10th anniversary of the CSCE stands out as an important event in postwar history. Both these celebrated anniversaries remind one of the necessity of safeguarding the peace and security of the peoples of all countries. The development of events must be directed toward construcitve and mutual advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems.

Relations between the USSR and Finland demonstrate convincingly the vitality and rich prospects of the policy of peaceful coexistence. They are characterized by a high standard, dynamism, diversity, and richness of events.

The Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose validity has been extended to the next millennium, provides a firm foundation for them. The links between twin towns are a particularly important factor in consolidating trust and friendship between the peoples of our countries and in deepening their mutual understanding. It is within this framework that the interaction between the town authorities takes place. The interaction also covers various population strata and civic organizations which cannot but bring neighboring nations closer to each other. An essential factor in the twin town activity is formed by the demonstrations against the danger of war, for the consolidation of international security and cooperation. In the conditions of the tense international situation, the USSR comes out resolutely against the arms race fanned by imperialism and against the plans to take the arms race into space, and does everything it can to preserve world peace.

The USSR Council of Ministers wishes the participants in the twin town meeting success in developing the relations between twin towns and in strengthening and widening the goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

ITALIAN FIRM WINS SOVIET PLANT CONTRACT

AU041902 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 4 -- Italiampianti of the state holding colossus IRI was awarded the contract for the construction of a 970-million dollar tube and pipe plant in the Soviet Union, the Foreign Trade Ministry source said at the weekend and reported the signing of the accord in Moscow.

These sources said that Minister Nicola Capria was in constant contact with Soviet authorities and directly intervened to facilitate the sealing of the accord.

One of the novelties behind the plant construction contract is that it will be financed through an operation to be carried out in the European unit of account, the unit used for transactions in the European Community.

The operation is thought to be the largest financing deal based on the ECU [European currency unit].

DENMARK CLOSES CONSULATE GENERAL IN RSA

LD021726 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 2 TASS -- Denmark has closed its consulate general in the Republic of South Africa [RSA], it was announced today by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This step was taken as a sign of Denmark's protest against the policy of apartheid pursued by Pretoria and the introduction of the emergency situation in the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told REUTERS.

DEMCHENKO WEIGHS HASSAN ARAB · SUMMIT PLAN

PM071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[P. Demchenko "International Notes": "A Step Backward"]

[Text] The debate which flared up over the proposal by King Hassan II of Morocco to convene an extraordinary conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries in Casablanca 7 August was a new reminder of the complexity of the situation in the Near East and the dramatic events taking place there. The Palestinian question, which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, was at the center of the polemics. The general normalization of the situation in the region depends largely on the just resolution of this problem.

It must be noted that the Palestinian resistance movement has recently been hit by disagreements and splits. Groupings oriented toward different Arab states have emerged. Some Palestinian figures, supported by right-wing Arab regimes, have embarked on a path of appeasement.

As the facts show, behind all this are actions designed to disguise the effective renunciation of the struggle for the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. In the situation which has arisen Washington saw a chance to continue the line of separate Camp David agreements. It began to pretend that it understands the Palestinians' problems and is prepared to "put pressure" on Israel to make some concessions. And the White House hints that it is prepared to seek a solution on the basis of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement concluded in Amman in February of this year.

For some weeks now, machinations have been in progress over the creation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for contacts with Washington and Tel Aviv. The Americans' demand concerning its composition shows that it is a question of highly dangerous plans. Thus representatives of the PLO must be excluded from participation in the delegation. But that is not all: They demand that the Arabs stop the struggle against the occupiers and basically eliminate the PLO (that is, do what the Israelis were unable to achieve with their 1982 aggression); they demand that the Arabs renounce the idea of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties and embark on the path of separate deals. To sum up these demands, it is no exaggeration to speak of a real conspiracy against the Palestinian people, and the other Arab peoples too. In effect, it is proposed to leave them to the mercy of Washington and Tel Aviv.

In a word, Washington plans to force one of the most active detachments of the Arab national liberation movement to surrender, to disarm the Palestinians, to cut them off from their allies, and to sow new seeds of dissension among the Arabs. The situation is complicated by the fact that certain Arab figures, on the basis of their own interests, are urging the Palestinians to accept backstage deals.

Quite naturally, the position of the appeasement circles has been sharply rebuffed in Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, and a number of other Arab countries and in the Palestinian movement itself. It has been assessed as a clear step backward, away from the legitimate demands for the restoration of justice and peace in the Near East.

In the opinion of the progressive Arab press, the danger has arisen that an attempt may be made at the planned extraordinary conference in Casablanca to revise the decision agreed earlier at the Arab leaders' meeting in Fes in 1982 on a Near East settlement, and in particular on the Palestinian question, and to approve the Amman agreement. As the Algerian newspaper AL-SHA'B wrote, for instance, there can be no question of a summit meeting when there is no Palestinian and Arab unity over convening it. Why hold an extraordinary conference, the newspaper asks reasonably, when you could convene a routine conference which would be prepared legitimately and naturally within the framework of the Arab League?

We must agree that the resolution of the difficult Near East problems, including the Palestinian problem, should not be sought in new separate deals. Justice and peace in the region will prevail only on condition that Arab ranks are rallied on an anti-imperialist basis.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL OUTLINES MIDDLE EAST POLICY

JN070932 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Aug 85 pp 22, 18

[Muhammad Tamliyah dispatch]

[Text] Amman -- Sergey Kipitchenko, first secretary at the USSR Embassy in Amman, has praised Jordan's efforts to hold an international conference to be attended by all parties to the Middle East crisis, including the PLO the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative, and with the participation of the United States and the USSR.

During a seminar organized by the Jordanian-USSR Friendship Society at the Soviet Cultural Center the day before yesterday marking the first anniversary of the USSR initiative to settle the Middle East crisis, which was proposed in July 1984, Kipitchenko added that there are several points of agreement between the Jordanian and USSR policies on the Middle East. He also praised relations between the two countries.

Kipitchenko then spoke about the USSR initiative and political developments in the region before and after the announcement of this initiative in July 1984. He said that the initiative did not come from a vacuum, but has crowned the USSR's efforts to achieve a lasting and comprehensive solution in the region. He pointed in this regard to the similarity between the Soviet stand and what the Arab states reached in the Fes summit.

Kipitchenko summed up the crux of the USSR stand in the following six points:

1. The need for Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967.

2. The recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, represented by the PLO, to self determination and to establishing an independent state on their national soil.

3. The proposed Palestinian state has the right to determine its relations with neighboring states, including the issue of confederation with Jordan.

4. Arabs' rights to holy Islamic places in Jerusalem.

5. The establishment of a lasting peace between the Arabs and Israel.

6. The United Nations or its permanent member states should give sufficient guarantees for maintaining peace in the region.

He said that the USSR has proposed this initiative for discussion by the parties concerned. He described this initiative based on the peoples' interests in the region and said that it is not aimed at putting any party in a corner.

Kipitchenko touched on Israel's stand. He said that since the USSR initiative was proposed, Israel has cast doubts about the USSR role in the region in an attempt to convince Arabs that they should act without the USSR and move closer to the U.S. stand, which has always been in support of Israel.

Replying to a question on whether the USSR really plans to resume relations with Israel, which were served following Israeli agression on Arab states in 1967, Kipitchenko said that the USSR stand on this issue is clear and frank and that the USSR will not restore relations with Israel until Israel ends agression on Arab states and withdraws from territories occupied in 1967.

Kipitchenko referred to the recent meeting in Paris between the USSR ambassador and his Israeli counterpart. He said that Israel's always trying to restore diplomatic relations with the USSR. He added that if another meeting had taken place at a lower level, the objective was to know whether Israel had relinquished its indivisible whole and toward the Arab states, and particularly toward the Palestinian people.

Replying to a question on the USSR stand toward the PLO, Kipitchenko said: We are concerned about the split threatening the PLO now. We are exerting efforts to save the PLO from these threats. We are still dealing with the PLO as an ind visible whole and not as fragmented factions.

Regarding the fierce attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut, Kipitchenko said that since the first day, the USSR held contacts with the parties involved in order to stop the bloodshed in Beirut.

Concluding his speech, Kipitchenko urged Arab states to adopt a unified stand so as to hold an international conference discussing the Middle East crisis. He also called for further cooperation in this regard between Arab states and the USSR.

Amal Naffa', member of the Administrative Committee of the Jordanian-USSR Friendship Society, then spoke and described the USSR initiative as being the essence of efforts of international legitimacy represented by the UN and the UN Security Council resolutions. He also referred to points of agreement between the USSR initiative and the Arab stand in the Baghdad and Fes summits.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD THEATER GROUP OPENING

LD072010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The best works of recent years are contained in the program of the Leningrad Drama and Comedy Theater Collective, which began a tour in Moscow today. Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture was present at today's opening.

YELTSIN TOURS KHABAROVSK, IRKUTSK REGIONS

LD071728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Ways of concretely solving the tasks of moving the economy onto an intensive path of development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the introduction of new methods of management were examined on 2-6 August during the visit of Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Khabarovsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast.

In Komsomolsk-na-Amure he examined facilities of the Far East Metallurgical Works which are under construction. At a meeting of the site's collective, socialist pledges were adopted on bringing closer the time for handing the block of the steel smelting works over for use. In Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Amursk, and Khabarovsk, the CPSU Central Committee secretary visited a number of works being reconstructed or built for various industries, and areas of new housing construction. Lagging was noticed in the construction of energy facilities in the kray. Questions of improving rural construction and strengthening the basis of construction organizations were discussed.

In Irkutsk Oblast, Comrade Yeltsin familiarized himself with the course of the fulfillment of the plans for the construction and mastering of production capacities, with the prospects for the development of the Bratsk-Ust Ilimsk Territorial Production complex, and with the industries of Angarsk, Shelekhov, and the oblast center. During discussion of questions dealing with the timber industry complex, much attention was paid to raising the efficiency of the work of timber procurers, and to fuller use of recycled timber raw materal.

During his visit to the Limnological Institute of the Baykal Cellulose and Paper Combine, the importance of carrying out work aimed at improving nature protection in the basin of Lake Baykal was stressed.

At the enterprises and construction sites of Khabarovsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast, the CPSU Central Committee secretary spoke with workers, brigade leaders, and engineering and technical workers. He showed an interest in the conditions of their labor, daily life, leisure, and the organization of medical care, trade, and public catering

During the meetings with the party economic aktiv of the kray and the oblast, attention was focused chiefly on the tasks facing Communists and all working people to complete successfully the planned targets for this year and for the 5-year period as a whole, to carry out the reports and elections campaign in party organizations in an organized way, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion. Note was made of the great importance of the labor collectives themselves taking an active part in working out the plans for the 12th 5-year period, seeking out reserves for enhancing the efficiency and equality of work, increasing the output of consumer goods, building up the volumes of production of agricultural produce, and eliminating the lagging behind in the infrastructure.

On his visits, Comrade Yeltsin was accompanied by Comrade Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom; Comrade Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom; Comrade Babenko, minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions; and Comrade Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry.

VOROTNIKOV, RSFSR PRESIDIUM DISCUSS WINTER PLANS

PM071620 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of how housing and municipal services are preparing for work during the fall and winter. Investigations have shown that the preparation of power industry, housing, and municipal services facilities in Kurgan, Kalinin, Tula, and other oblasts, Altay Kray, and the Karelian ASSR is unsatisfactory. It was noted that local soviet and economic organs, the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, and other ministries and departments have still not drawn the proper conclusions from last winters lessons. Departmental housing belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in Kemerovo Oblast, to the Ministry of Railways in the Tatar ASSR and Kostroma, Kuybyshev, and other oblasts, and to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in Vologoda, Tula, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts is being unsatisfactorily prepared for the cold weather.

It was emphasized in particular that despite the tense situation regarding fuel and energy resources at local level, work is not being done to intensify the policy of thrift and the rational use of coal, gas, and electricity.

The republic government has demanded that ministries, departments, and soviets take resolute measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and has laid down specific measures to rectify the situation.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session ratified the Vladimir City general plan. It provides for the city's further development as a major industrial, scientific, administrative, and cultural center of Vladimir Oblast possessing great historical, architectural, and tourist significance.

There was also an examination of questions relating to the plan of measures to carry out the instructions given by voters to deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the course of feed procurement on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurgan Oblast.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SERIOUS LAG IN OIL PRODUCTION DISCLOSED

AU071420 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Oil extraction in the Tyumen region east of the Ural mountains, the Soviet Union's principle oil-producing area, is seriously lagging, with one fifth of the pits in the region out of service, the ECONOMIC GAZETTE disclosed here today.

Since the start of the year, according to figures published here recently, oil output has been lagging 15 million tonnes behind planned objectives.

In Tyumen, the GAZETTE said, repairmen outnumber exploitation personnel by a margin of two to one, although even the assignment of as many as a hundred work teams would not enable the pits to resume normal operations as equipment is lacking.

Forced work stoppages now total 500 hours each day and the competent ministries have not supplied the necessary material.

From January to June, the Soviet Union produced 295 million tonnes of oil, four per cent less than over the same period last year, according to official figures.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES TAJIK EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

PM071555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by own correspondent V. Surkov under the rubric "Giving Details": "After the Underground Calamity"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- Sunny Tajikistan has ceased to be sunny for a while. A haze of dry dust obscured the sky immediately after the severe earthquake which occurred there on 29 July. According to the meterorological service, it rose to a height of over 2,000 meters. The sun's rays can no longer penetrate such a dense curtain. Gray days of constant semidarkness. The intense haze is even hampering air traffic....

Scientists are currently investigating the relationship between this phenomenon and underground disruptions.

Seismographs continue to register vibrations on the earth's crust. After the destructive force-8 tremors (at the Pamir epicenter), the earthquake has not died down. New seismic shocks coming from the same epicenter, though considerably weaker than the first, have swept over parts of Tajikistan. Their "rumblings" have severely hit damaged and crumbling structures.

In connection with the natural disaster, an emergency government commission has been set up in the republic. It is headed by K.M. Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. Our correspondent met with the chairman of the government commission.

[Makhkamov] When the republic was hit by strong and very strong shock waves, what we feared most were "surprises" at Sarezskoye lake in the Pamir mountains. After all, it contains around 17 cubic kilometers of water which are held back by a rock-fill dam some 500 meters high. Had the tremors near Sarezskoye lake been as strong as in Khorog, the dam could have burst, and that would have caused a gigantic flood rushing from a height of over 3,000 meters down the Pyandzh river. However, near the dam the shocks did not exceed force five. And, luckily, there was no disaster. True, the dam has not been strengthened by the tremors...many rayons in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, on the other hand, have suffered.

In Khorog city, the oblast center, production facilities at a meat combine, dairy, and bakery have been damaged. The oblast theater building has been wrecked. Administrative buildings have sustained cracks and are tilting. Older-type housing has been partly destroyed in Khorog. However, damage is most extensive in Ishkashimskiy Rayon. Dozens of families have lost their homes. At the rayon center the Young Pioneer Center and the People's Court building are in ruins and all trade facilities -- stores and warehouses -- are out of action. There is quite a lot of damage also in neighboring rayons in Gorno-Badakhshan.

[Surkov] Has this disaster hit only the Pamir Mountains? "No, not only the Pamir Mountains," Kakhar Makhkamovich says. "In Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, for instance, irrigation canals have burst. A pressure water main has been put out of action in Pyandzh district. Landslips have temporarily halted traffic on mountain roads. Buildings have been damaged even in the republic's capital, Dushanbe. Not even the government center escaped... unscathed..."

[Surkov] Could you tell us about measures to help the victims?

[Makhkamov] All-around help to victims and elimination of the consequences of the earthquake is our commission's main task. Wood-panel houses and mobile homes, construction materials, and all essential goods are on their way to the disaster areas. Gostroy and Main Administration of State Insurance officials are already working together with rayispolkoms on the spot. They must spare no effort to ensure that none of the victims is left without shelter, without the Soviet state's material and financial assistance.

PRAVDA AFFIRMS ENGELS 'ECONOMIC CENTRALISM'

PM061553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[A. Melentyev article: "Socialism's Economic System. F. Engels on Socialist Production"]

[Text] This year it is 165 years since the birth and 90 years since the death of Friedrich Engels -- the great friend and colleague of Karl Marx. This article illumines certain very important features of F. Engels' theoretical legacy in the sphere of the political economy of socialism. The political-economic ideas of the fathers of scientific communism are really being embodied now in the living practice of the development of production relations in the socialist countries.

"...A step back against Engels..." This was V.I. Lenin's assessment in 1918 of the very widespread thesis at the time that political economy deals exclusively with relations of commodity and commodity-capitalist production (Lenin Anthology vol 11 [Leninskiy Sbornik XI, p 349). V.I. Lenin insists on a return to the definitions -- formulated by the author of "Anti-Duehring" -- of political economy in the broad sense as the science which studies the specific historical types of production relations, which necessarily replace one another, and the economic laws which govern them. It was this that served as the key condition for recognizing and subsequently elaborating an inalienable section of political economy -- the section on the communist mode of production and its first phase.

The concept of political economy in the broad sense, which opposes the complete identification of production relations with commodity-money relations, is still topical today. It erects a reliable methodological obstacle to attempts to disparage the fundamental principles and advantages of socialism's economic systen and to deny the objective conditionality of specifically socialist methods of management.

It is also impossible to overestimate the significance -- for developing the political economy of socialism and turning it into the reliable scientific foundation of leadership of economic building -- of the integral system of substantive characteristics of the new society's production relations which is developed in Engels' works. And, above all, the characteristic of ownership by the whole people.

The revolutionary establishment of this ownership in its state form is a true means of resolving the chief contradiction of capitalism and a compulsory condition for the emergence of socialist econonic relations. "By increasingly making the major socialized means of production turn into state property," Engels wrote, "the capitalist mode of production itself points the way to accomplishing this turn. /THE PROLETARIAT Assumes STATE POWER AND TURNS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, ABOVE ALL, INTO STATE PROPERTY/" [capitalized passage between slantlines printed in boldface] (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works" Vol 20 p 291).

Any attempts to discredit state ownership and to "scientifically" construct any other form of ownership as dominant under socialism are absolutely groundless. Cooperative and any other kind of group ownership of the means of production is in itself incapable of eliminating the total isolation of economic units and removing the obstacles erected in the way of the normal functioning and development of production that is highly socialized by nature because of its "atomistic" socioeconomic structure. This is only possible given unified labor cooperation on the scale of the working people's society as a whole and a unified subject of management, which are inconceivable without ownership by the whole people. This is why, repeatedly stressing the exceptional importance of using collective-group ownership under the control of the proletarian state in the transitional period from capitalism (as the interim form of socialist socialization necessary under conditions of the significance of the stratum of small-scale commodity producers), Engels leveled scathing criticism at Duehring's "sociality," which depicts the future society in the form of the sum of separately functioning "communes," each of which is a monopoly owner of means of production.

It is precisely the nationwide form of ownership, with which Marx, Engels, and Lenin associated socialism, and the development of the functions stemming from it of the socialist state as the economic center of a unified national economic whole that are the firm guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks now advanced by our party of sharply accelerating scientific and technical progress and substantially restructuring the investment complex.

The revolutionary act of turning the means of production into the working people's state property still does not in itself create the production relations of socialism. It is far from being one and the same thing to secure the real right of the master -- to confiscate and nationalize the means of production and wrest them from the control of private persons -- and to become the master in an economic sense.

Engels' works provide an exhaustive answer to the question of what is the first step, historically and logically, in the economic mastering of expropriated means of production and the economic realization of ownership by the whole people. It is the development of a planned form of production and the organization of an economy directly socialized on the scale of the working people's society as a whole.

When society acquires possession of the means of production, Engels pointed out, it "uses them for production in a directly socialized form," so that "the labor of every individual person, however different its specific useful nature, also becomes directly social labor right from the start" (vol 20 p 321). In this way, the anarchy within social production that is characteristic of capitalism is replaced by "planned, conscious organization" and by "planned social regulation of production in confirmity with needs both of society as a whole and of each individual member of society" (Vol 20 pp 294, 291).

Under the conditions of our socialist society directly socialized labor and planned state organization, in the main embracing all components of the national economy and the economy as a whole, are continuing to develop. And development is now taking place not so much extensively, in breadth (although even this form does not fully exhaust its potential in connection with the preservation of individual labor and labor organized on collective group principles), as intensively, in depth. The level of conformity to plan reached by the whole people on the basis of significant progressive changes in the social division of labor and in production concentration and specialization is scientifically recorded in the category "the country's unified national economic complex."

Under the conditions of the strengthening of this complex and the growing degree of integration and technical and technological "linkage" of sectors, spheres, regions, and individual economic units planned production organization is enjoying further development. Its most significant aspect consists in enhancing the real potential for centralized regulation of the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the economic activity of "primary components" -- enterprises and associations -- and in increasing the scale of production of each type of output by labor collectives as a truly social (directly social) use value satisfying society's specific need.

Here are just a few examples attesting to this. The need, objectively urgent and gradually being realized, for a sharp increase at all levels of management (and primarily at the level of the basic financially autonomous component) in the role of qualitative, physical, and list-assortment indicators, and their transformation into the chief plan and evaluation indicators. The system of measures to strengthen plan technological and labor discipline and delivery discipline. The development and increasingly close coordination of major targeted intersector and territorial programs and comprehensive programs for the standardization of output. The transfer of enterprises and associations to "direct" long-term ties (established on the basis of the fulfillment of state plans, and controlled and provided with material and technical supplies by centralized management organs).

The development of centralized principles of management not as an alternative, but as a necessary condition for all the possible development of the independence and initiative of labor collectives and the mobilization of working people's creative activeness -- this is an important feature of the strategic concept elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum for improving the entire economic machinery.

This concept is underpinned by the fundamental principles of scientific socialism substantiated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which rule out any irregularities in the direction of a "market economy" and are diametrically opposed to the interpretation of self-management according to which the economy becomes the sum total of "atomized" corporations competing with each other. The broadening of the independence of enterprises and associations must, in all cases, be combined with their increased responsibility and with concern for the interests of the whole people, and for the ratonal use of commodity-money relationships in accordance with the socialist mode of production. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that they are subordinate to the fundamental bases of our economic system.

In this context the revelation of the forms of economic independence intrinsic to socialist production and unconnected with the socioeconomic isolation of enterprises is becoming one of the most urgent tasks of political economic theory. Here, substantial assistance can be given by Engels' ideas on the dialectic "in the social organization of the future" of phenomena such as "authority" and "autonomy." Clearly, we should ponder profoundly over and over again the theses formulated by Engels that his organization "will permit authority" only "within the limits inevitably prescribed by the conditions of production" (vol 18 pp 304-305). In this connection it is also appropriate to recall Lenin's thesis according to which "centralism, understood in the truly democratic sense, presupposes the possibility, created by history for the first time, of the full and unimpeded development not only of local features but also of local enterprise, local initiative, and a diversity of ways, methods, and means of moving toward the common goal" (V.I. Lenin: Complete Collected Works, vol 36 p 152).

The cited statements clearly reveal the utter absurdity of ascribing to the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the concept of "supercentralization" and the leftist-petit bourgeois idea that under the conditions of ownership by the whole people and the planned organization of the economy, the economic center "bureaucratically" regulates all social production and plans it directly and indirectly "down to the last screw."

Based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the democratic nature of centralism in the planned economy, the living practice of the development of socialist production (large-scale, highly specialized, and with many products lists) creates an integral and structurally partitioned system of planned regulation. This system includes a complex hierarchical "pyramid" -- subordinate to the center -- of functional, intersector, sector, and territorial economic organs and presupposes the independence, very close cooperation, and strict mutual responsibility of its various levels and components and their real participation in both the elaboration and the implementation of managerial decisions.

The comprehensive adjustment of this system -- a certain "unloading" and simultaneous sharp increase in the universal significance of its "upper echelons," the changing of the role of its existing elements, the creation of a number of new ones, and the resolute elimination of obsolete ones, and the organic "insertion" in its functioning of enterprise and association economic contracts -- has recently become the object of our party's special concern.

By intensifying real centralization and helping to turn the satisfaction of specific social needs into the chief criterion for evaluating the activity of enterprises and associations, the organizational restructuring of the system of planned management creates potential for the fuller manifestation of the independence of labor collectives.

Their efforts are directed, above all, toward lowering the expenditure of living and embodied labor during the production of the values planned by society. The realization of this task will largely depend on improving the financial autonomous machinery for encouraging a reduction in this expenditure -- which in turn presupposes raising the scientific level of planned price formation.

The system of directly socialized, systematically organized production comprises the only real economic basis for ensuring the full well-being and the free comprehensive development of all members of society and the gradual turning of labor into the first vital need of associated producers. This is another cardinal, political, economic conclusion of Engels.

The characteristics provided by Marx, Engels, and Lenin for the highest aim of socialist production, which is being realized under the conditions of its universal planned organization, "work" for real socialism in a very active way. This concerns the definition of the tasks of 5-year and long-term plans, the ascertainment of socioeconomic criteria of the efficient functioning of the entire national economic whole and its individual components, the formulation of corresponding criteria for the transition to the intensive type of expanded reproduction, and the elaboration of a "socioeconomic order" to improve the material and technical base of socialism.

The party's strategy embodies the action of the chief economic law of socialism, which is conditioned by ownership by the whole people. As scientific and technical progress proceeds and the maturity of nationwide labor cooperation is enhanced, this law is being enriched with new substantive features. Such features, which are characteristic of the present stage in the development of socialism, are connected not only with the growing pace of satisfying the working people's reasonable personal needs, but also with the development of their mass need for the most socially useful labor and with the now apparent trend toward improving the use of free time.

Expressing the living economic reality of ownership by the whole people, the law of the planned development of the entire public sector and the chief economic law act as the general communist bases of the socialist mode of production. They define its role precisely, as a phase of the communist mode of production, and socialism's decisive advantages over capitalism.

Believing that it stands to reason that "laws that are valid for certain modes of production and forms of exchange are also valid for all the historical periods to which these modes of production and forms of exchange are common" (vol 20 p 151), Engels convincingly showed that the fundamental features of the communist mode of production become reality at the time that the proletariat accedes to political power and the chief contradiction of capitalism is resolved. Lenin also drew attention to this aspect of the matter, pointing out that "the transitional period cannot fail to be a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism..." (vol 39 p 271).

It is precisely with the strong assertion in our economic reality of the general communist principles realizing ownership by the whole people -- planned management of the economy and its aim of the comprehensive development of "all" and "each" -- that we associate our major, truly historic successes. It is precisely the development in breadth and in depth and the enrichment of the substance of the general communist bases of the socialist economy that objectively condition the qualitative improvement of all other aspects of our society's eocnomic life and the steadiness of its gradual advance toward full communism.

At the same time, what is needed is an objective, sober, accurate assessment of the level of maturity actually attained by the general communist bases of the system of production relations. Such an assessment and also awareness of the fact that the present material-technical and organizational base shows a certain disparity with relations of ownership by the whole people, as well as awareness of the entire historical scale of the tasks of totally resolving this contradiction, denote the true realism of the approach to revealing the prospects for socialist and communist building.

Our party is the party of scientific communism. Its entire activity in restructuring society is based on the achievements and conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory. It is perfectly natural that, in now resolving the very complex problems of bringing the forms of socialist management into line with the new conditions and requirements and in dealing a rebuff to bourgeois and revisionist authors of recipes for "improving" real socialism, we turn again and again to Engels and the inexhaustible wealth of his ideas.

ECONOMIST OUTLINES COMPLEX ECONOMIC TASKS

LD072056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (TASS) -- The task of intensifying the USSR's national economy which has now been placed before the country and people is very complex and large-scale. It will demand stepping up efforts for new capital investment, more flexible management of the economy and better utilization of the available resources, capabilities and manpower. These tasks can all be fulfilled. It is within the capability of the Soviet people, who have already shown on more than one occasion, that they can cope with the most complex problems, Prof Semen Golosovskiy, the famous Soviet economist, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. Let us remember that the Land of the Soviets has had, on more than occasion in the past, to solve similarly complex and large-scale tasks.

Economic tasks, which were truly unprecedented in history, were solved successfully in the Soviet Union at the end of the 1920's and beginning of the 1930's when the USSR started the industrialization of the country. Indeed, at that time, transforming an agrarian country into an industrial one was no easier than intensifying our production today. However, as we know, this was done in spite of the gloomy predictions by the bourgeois propaganda.

In the first months following Hitlerite Germany's attack on the USSR, our country solved a unique economic and technical task in transferring Soviet industry from the West to the East. The world's foremost economists of the time considered the factories situated in the territory temporarily occupied by the Hitlerites irrevocably lost to the needs of the country's defense. They did not believe that hundreds and thousands of enterprises could, in the course of several months, be transferred to a new site and be put into operation, and the output of products quickly increased at them.

However, this was done. It was precisely in the east of the country that the sword which the Soviet soldier defeated the enemy was forged.

Now, perhaps, the Soviet economy is faced with an even more complex task. But today we also have a lot more opportunities for solving it. Never before has the Soviet Union had at its disposal such powerful potential: the USSR is the second industrial state in the world and one-fourth of the world's scientific workers are Soviet.

Our country has modern technology at its disposal. Admittedly, we started developing and creating models of certain complex machines a little later than in the developed countries of the West. But the rate at which the latest technology in the USSR is being created bears witness that we are catching up. This year, for example, output of industrial manipulator robots will reach 14,500 in the USSR. We have quite a number of robots in operation -- to date, more than 40,000 industrial manipulators have been put into operation at the country's enterprises.

The Soviet economy can successfully resolve the complex task set for it today -- the task of all-round intensification of the USSR's national economy Semen Golosovskiy said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

New Port in Tynumen -- An important task in the construction of the port of Yamburg, where one of the country's largest gas condensate deposits is being developed, has been carried out by the Irtysh line men. In complex conditions of permafrost and storm-force winds, they have ensured the construction ahead of schedule of 12 berthing quays at the young port beyond the Arctic Circle. The new port in the north of Tyumen Oblast has already accepted the first tens of thousands of tonnes of cargo from the river workers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 8 Aug 85 LD]

AGRICULTURAL PARTS SUPPLY OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

PM071503 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has discussed the results of a check on the fulfillment of party and government targets for the production and delivery of spare parts for agricultural harvesting equipment.

The check established that some production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building both last year and this year have been regularly disrupting the set targets for the production and delivery of spare parts for agricultural equipment. This has seriously complicated its timely and good-quality preparation for harvesting work.

While it overfulfilled the plan for the production of spare parts, in monetary terms, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building underfulfilled the target for the first quarter for 71 items from the products list of spare parts for agricultural machinery and tractors and underfulfilled the 6-month target for 153 items.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production ensured the delivery of spare parts of the planned products list by only 84.4 percent.

The leadership of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building's Berdyansk production association for reapers (the general director is Comrade V.A. Sakharov) treated the organization of spare parts production without proper responsibility, as a result of which the target for their deliveries to agriculture was not fulfilled within the set deadline. The Krasnoyarsk production association for grain harvesting combines, the Altay and Kharkov tractor plants, and a number of this ministry's other enterprises are lagging behind regularly with spare parts deliveries.

Grave shortcomings were revealed by a check at the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production Lyubertsy "Zavod im. Ukhtomskogo" production association (the general director is Comrade V.I. Levitskiy). There is a lack of the necessary control here and of exactingness for the timely delivery of spare parts for agricultural machinery and there are instances of the production of poor-quality parts. The plan for the production of spare parts and tractor mowers for the first 5 months of this year was not fulfilled. Nor did this association fulfill the target for the production of spare parts in the planned products mix in 1984. The ministry is failing to give it proper assistance in providing subassemblies, as a result of which the association is working only sporadically.

Disruptions of the schedules for producing spare parts for agricultural harvesting equipment have also occurred at Orenburg's "Sol-Iletskkormmash" plant, the Belaya Tserkov agricultural machinery plant, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production "Gomselmash" production association.

A big lag in deliveries of spare parts for silage harvesting combines was allowed in the first half of the year by the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building "Uralmash" production association (the deputy general director is Comrade R.A. Topchiyev).

As a result of poor accounting and lack of control on the part of the association services, many agricultural organizations were not provided on time with these spare parts.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted that the leaders of these ministries, associations, and enterprises and their party committees have failed to treat with proper responsibility the fulfillment of the set targets for the production and deliveries of spare parts for agricultural equipment, failed to exercise proper control, and were not demanding enough with regard to workers violating deliveries discipline.

The committee sanctioned Comrade V.I. Levitskiy, general director of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production "Savod im. Ukhtomskogo" production association and member of the CPSU, for the lag allowed in fulfilling the plans for the production and dispatch of spare parts and agricultural equipment.

Taking into account the fact that Comrade V.A. Sakharov, general director of the Beryansk production association for reapers, and Comrade R.A. Topchiyev, deputy director of the "Uralmash" production association, had eliminated the lag during the check and had ensured the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries of spare parts in the first half of the year, the committee restricted itself to issuing a severe warning to these leaders.

Comrade V.I. Chernov, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, and Comrade E.S. Mirakov, USSR deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, who are responsible for this sector of work, have been reprimanded for their violation of party and state discipline. The committee took into account the statements of Comrades Chernov and Mirakov that they would take steps to eliminate the lag and to fulfill the plans for deliveries of spare parts for agricultural equipment.

REPORT ON GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS, WEATHER

LD072101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported on harvesting progress on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of 33.6 hectares, while 82 percent of grain crops cut have been threshed. Here is a news commentary by Semen Astakov.

In the past few days the weather has enabled the rate of harvesting to be considerably speeded up, and it is now being carried out in all the union republics. The harvesting of cereals has been completed on farms in Moldavia, Northern Caucasus, certain oblasts in the Ukraine, and even Voronezh Oblast.

GRAIN HARVEST STATISTICAL DATA AS OF 5 AUG

LD072057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Reports are being received from various parts of the country about the completion of the grain harvest. According to the USSR CSA data of 5 August, grain and leguminous crops excluding corn have been cut from an area exceeding 33.5 million hectares since the start of the harvest, and have been threshed on 27.8 million hectares. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on first cropping from an area of about 67.5 million hectares, including grasses for hay and haylage from 55.7 million hectares.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-7 AUGUST

LD050128/LD080151 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-7 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 August

Harvesting has begun in the greater Moscow area ((podmoskovye)). Grain crops are to be harvested and threshed here this year on an area of 341,000 hectares. (0104 GMT)

Machines are being checked in readiness for the harvest in Omsk Oblast. Grain crops are to be harvested here from an area of over 2 million hectares, almost half of which is occupied by wheat, cultivated by intensive methods. (0204 GMT)

Torzhok Rayon harvest of barly and other grains begins today on "Mir" Sovkhoa. (0400 GMT)

In Georgia, 2,000 hectares of drained land were handed over today for agricultural use. The land is in the Kolkhida Lowlands, where a specialized farm is being set up. More than 100,000 hectares have been drained there which is nearly half of the ares of the region. In Khobi Rayon, fodder is being grown on more than 1,000 hectares, each of which yielded a record harvest of alfalfa last year. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops has started in the Udmurt ASSR. (2204 GMT)

3 August

Dagestan grape harvest has begun. (0400 GMT)

Central Chernozem Zone: Farm workers are planning to sell no less than 110,000 metric tons of hard, valuable wheat to the state. This year grain crops have been grown on almost 500,000 hectares, using intensive technology methods. (0400 GMT)

Second harvesting of hay is under way in the Ukraine. Second sowing of fodder crops has thus far been done on 1.3 million hectares. (1100 MGT)

Altay steppes: Grain growers in southern rayons of Altay Kray today began cutting peas. Almost 100,000 hectares are given over to peas there. A good harvest has been produced. It's only a matter of days before mass harvesting of winter rye and barley, occupying hundreds of thousands of hectares, begins. (1300 GMT)

Semen Astakhov presents a round-up of the first results of the wide-scale introduction of intensive technology in the cultivation of grain crops. He reminds listeners that so far the experiment is being carried out chiefly on the fields of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. He says that wheat is being cultivated in the Tambov Oblast according to intensive technology on one-fifth of the area given over to grain. Astakhov gives other figures: on (Orlovskiy) Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray, 53 quintals have been threshed from each of 400 hectares under very complicated conditions. This compares with 26 quintals on conventionally worked fields on the Pamyat Korova Kolkhoz in Rostov Oblast's Kagalnitskiy Rayon, they have reaped 39 quintals from each of (?300) hectares against an average of 29 quintals per hectare for the farm as a whole. In the Ukraine, the area given over to intensive technology is smaller, but the yields are similar, and even higher.

In other words, the advantages of intensive technology over conventional methods have been demonstrated nearly everywhere. Astakhov ends by saying that the proper return has not been obtained in places where they have not paid due heed to the requirements of the technology; this must be taken into account when the 1986 harvest is being prepared. (1500 GMT)

Moldavian farms have finished harvesting winter grain crops; over 200,000 metric tons of hard and valuable wheat have been delivered to state granaries, three times as much as last year. Sales of grain are continuing. (2204 GMT)

4 August

Ordzhonokidze: Wheat harvesting in North Ossetia is ending today. About 80 percent of the grain sold to the state is of strong and valuable varieties. Grain sales continue. (0400 GMT)

Farmers in Omsk Oblast have begun harvesting winter rye. (1000 GMT)

Cereal crop threshing is continuing in Stavropol Kray foothills. Many rayons have now prepared fields for autumn sowing of winter wheat and barley. (1100 GMT)

North Ossetia: From two cuts of perennial grasses farms in the ASSR have obtained 12,000 metric tons more of hay than they did last year. Some farms are now starting a third mowing. (1100 GMT)

First tomatoes and cucumbers have been gathered on a specialist farm in Turkmenistan. (1100 GMT)

Massive harvesting of grain crops is under way in the Orenburg Oblast. The farmers have thus far collected grain from an area of 500,000 hectares, half of which is already threshed. (1430 GMT)

Saratov Oblast: A million metric tons of haylage have been laid in, and the laying in of silage has begun. (1530 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in Vladimir Oblast. (2004 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in the Mari non-Chernozem region. (2004 GMT)

Cereal and grain crops have been cut from 300,000 hectares to date in Kirghizia, over two-thirds of the area covered by crops (2230 GMT)

5 August

Preparation for the bread-grain harvest in Omsk Oblast is ending. Enterprises and elevators for the receipt of bread-grains will be able to handle more than 100,000 tonnes of grain daily in the height of the harvest season. (0104 GMT)

Grain crops have been harvested in Belorussia from an area of 500,000 hectares, a quarter of the area under grains. (0200 GMT)

Bread grains have been harvested in Kuybyshev Oblast on an area of more than 500,000 hectares, 30 percent of the area under grain; they are now beginning to be threashed everywhere in the oblast. (0204 GMT)

Winter rye has begun to be harvested in Kurgan Oblast. Rye occupies 100,000 hectares in the oblast this year. (0204 GMT)

Omsk Oblast has mowed sown and meadow grasses on half of the total grass crop area. Over 1 million metric tons of coarse and succulent feed has been laid in. (0600 GMT)

6 August

Ten oblasts in Kazakhstan out of 12 are now gathering in the bread grain harvest. As the republic's statistical directorate reported today, the mechanizers have already cut and threshed the bread grain from an area of 2.66 million hectares. Working in a shock fashion, the combine operators are threshing eared crops from an area of more than 100,000 hectares every day. (0700 GMT)

The collective and state farms of the Saratov Oblast have already handed over more than 400,000 metric tons of wheat, barley, and winter rye. Within the past 24 hours 65,000 metric tons of grain has been obtained, the greatest quantity since the commencement of the bread-grain procurements. (0700 GMT)

The first wheat has arrived in Leningrad from Rostov Oblast. It was discharged from the Volgadon. More grain will be delivered by ship and train from Stavropol Kray, the Kuban area and virgin lands of Kazakhstan. (1400 GMT)

7 August

Perm Oblast farmers have started harvesting grain; nine rayons are now reaping winter rye. The oblast's grain acreage amounts to over 1 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

In Kazakhstan various grasses have been gathered from 25 million hectares, 80 percent of the republic's acreage devoted to haymaking. For public stockbreeding about 11 million tons of hay has been stored for winter. (0800 GMT)

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast -- Some 115,000 metric tons of wheat has been delivered to procurement centers, more than in any other oblast in the Ukraine, despite bad weather. Harvesting is being completed (1530 GMT)

Tambov Oblast -- Bread-grains have been threshed on 500,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

Smolensk Oblast -- Two million metric tons of feed has been laid in for winter. (1530 GMT)

Omsk Oblast -- Approximately 500,000 metric tons of coarse feed has been laid in for public-sector stock-raising. Rain has allelerated growth of feed crops. Many farms are starting their second cut. (1530 GMT)

Azerbaijani cereals have been completed (1750 GMT)

Kuban -- Some 1.3 million hectares are being prepared for winter crops. This area is almost three times as much as this year's. Plowing and fertilizing has begun. (1750 GMT)

Kazan -- Mass reaping of winter rye and peas has begun in the Tatr ASSR. On the grain fields, totalling over 2 million hectares, a good harvest has ripened. (1750 GMT)

The first tonnes of wheat have reached the Renovated Debel bakery products combine in Latvia. (1830 GMT)

The grain harvest has ended in Azerbaijan. Farms in hilly areas, where the bread-grain ripens late, were the last to complete the work. One hundred Azerbaijani combine drivers have left to help with the harvest in Kazakhstan. (1904 GMT)

Kazakhstan -- Mechanizers in southern rayons of Pavlodar Oblast have started harvesting early grain crops. This year in the Irtysh area grain crops occupy almost 2 million hectares . (2230 GMT)

COLLEGIUM ANALYZES TRACTOR, MACHINE BUILDING

LD071304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Collegium has examined the results of the industry's work since the beginning of the year. The plans for marketing output and certain other important indices have been exceeded. Production grew by 5.8 percent and labor productivity by 6.5 percent. The collegium paid the most attention to analyzing shortcomings and adopting measures for a radical review of the style and methods of work and raising responsibility for fulfilling the plan tasks.

Among the shortcomings, it was noted that in individual collectives earnings growth rates have been permitted to outstrip labor productivity. A number of associations and enterprises are not fulfilling their contractual obligations for deliveries.

At the same time, greater than usual reserves of rolled metal, other valuable materials, and also manufactured items have been found at these enterprises.

Sharp criticism was levelled at the directors of individual associations and enterprises. For instance, while the ministry exceeded the plan for manufacturing tractors overall, Altay Works, whose director is Comrade Zarubin, was 255 tractors behind with supplies to agriculture. Pavlodar Tractor Works is working unsteadily. The collective of the Kherson Combine Works association, whose general director is Comrade Khartents, is not meeting deliveries. He is in arrears to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the tune of over 400 machines and nearly 500 attachments to combines for harvesting corn for grain.

The collective of the "Soyuzkombaynprom" association, whose director is Comrade Timo Timoshenko, has built up a serious backlog.

The collegium devoted a lot of attention to improving deliveries of spare parts and also enhancing the quality of output. Especially serious claims were made on directors of works and associations "odessapochvamash", Volgograd Tractor Components, and Melitopol Hydrounits. One machine in five from these enterprises is returned for finishing because of the poor quality of the welding and paint work.

The collegium required enterprise directors to take the work of metallurgical workshops under their personal supervision and correct conditions for high productivity and high quality work in the foundry and smithy workshops, on whose work the technical standard of agricultural machines largely depends.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1672

LD080919 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 8 TASS -- On Wednesday [7 August -- FBIS], artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1672", the next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union. It is intended to continue exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 290 kilometres; minimum distance -- 199 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

Onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

IAEA TO INSPECT TWO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS, REACTOR

AU071620 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Vienna, Aug 7 (AFP) -- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will inspect two nuclear power stations and an experimental reactor in the Soviet Union before the end of this month, an agency spokesman said here today. The spokesman said the nuclear sites were chosen from a list of several submitted by Moscow last February. He declined to indicate the precise location of those to be inspected.

The Soviet Union authorized verification in an agreement signed February 21 with the IAEA, a U.N. agency which monitors use of nuclear power.